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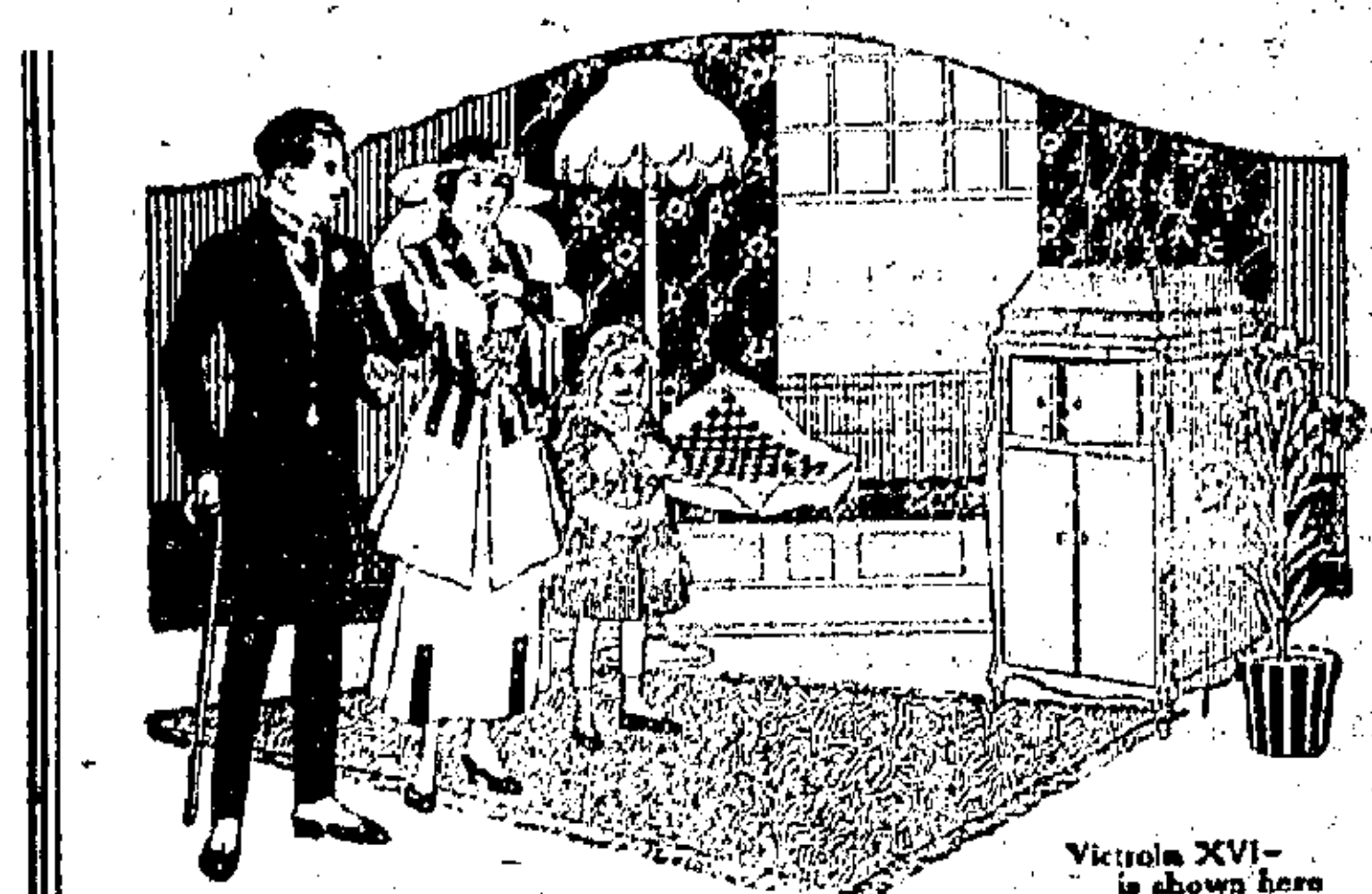
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10.00	" "	to 11.00	" "	" "
11.30	" "	to 12.45 p.m.	" "	" "
12.45 p.m.	to	1.15	" "	" "
1.15	" "	to 1.45	" "	" "
1.45	" "	to 2.15	" "	" "
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WEATHER REPORT.

On July 23rd at 10.50.—No returns from Japanese stations. Pressure has increased considerably at Fookow and Amoy, moderately from Formosa to Hongkong, and slightly over Indo-China and the Philippines. It has decreased slightly at Waihaiwei and Labuan.

The typhoon is now shown as a large, probably shallow, depression over China.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.42 inch. Total since 1st January, 45.06 inches, against an average of 47.95 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT	FORECAST.
Hongkong to Gap Road	S.W. winds, moderate; occasional rain.
Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook	The same as No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

CHANG HSUN'S MANIFESTO. TELEGRAM TO HIS OPPONENTS. COPIES SENT TO DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

The following telegram was dispatched by Chang Hsun recently to General Tuan Chi-jui, of date Kwo-chang, Mr. Msi Shih-chang, etc., and copies of it were sent to the Foreign Ministers and the Press:—

Inspired by a spirit of loyalty to the the Imperial Ching House, from which I, together with my opponents, have received many favours, and believing that the restoration of the Ching House was the only possible remedy for the evils which have sprung up in the past six years, I, Chang Hsun, have restored the Emperor Hsuan Tung to the throne of his fathers and have called upon my comrades and upon the nation for a support which I had every reason to anticipate, but which has not been given me.

Instead of being supported in my sincere and honest endeavour to benefit my country and my Sovereign, I have been forced to do battle with my pledged associates, with my life-long comrades in arms, and even with my friends of a generation's standing.

By these former friends and comrades I have been placarded as a truculent seeker after power. I have had a price put upon my head, and now without consideration and without the negotiations which are accorded the vanquished in every civilized nation on earth, I am told that I must be exterminated as a robber and a criminal.

It is not fitting that I insist upon my sincerity and honesty of purpose. Let Heaven and posterity judge me if I am forced to preserve my honour and that of my men by dying in battle with the enemies that hunt me in. The cause which we came to support is dearer to me than my life and the lives of my men, and I reiterate that if I am not to be accorded an opportunity to negotiate for the welfare of my sovereign and the safety of my following in this hour of trial, I can prove my honesty by dying with honour. I do not propose to shame what I believe a just and righteous cause by surrendering as a criminal.

Why am I not accorded the customary right of an honourable negotiation? I am told to come out disarmed and to surrender unconditionally, on the one hand, and, on the other, I am advised that I have to expect the slaughter of my men and the sacrifice of my life together with my cause. What alternative is there here for a man of honour? What inducement is there to spare the populace in Peking the fright which a final combat would give them? I am as solicitous for the welfare of the people of Peking as my opponents, but I am more solicitous for the welfare of the Ching House and for the honour of my following and myself. How can I ask my followers, hemmed in and outnumbered by men who promise the destruction and the wreck of the interests in which they have followed me, to abandon their cause, to discard their weapons, and to walk into the ranks of their opponents, without guarantees of safety, or a pledge of the fair treatment, which we must be assured will be accorded the Imperial Family before we consider any other alternative than a fight to the end?

If my former colleagues, now my opponents and opponents, are so profoundly interested in the peace and welfare of the city of Peking, in the peace of mind of its population, and in the safety of the Diplomatic Body and of foreign residents, let them deal with me as an honourable opponent, inspired by honest principles, and not as a brigand, upon whose head there is a price, dead or alive. Whatever terms come to me, as from one sincere man to another, I shall consider with an open mind, and shall be prepared to make whatever concessions are consistent with my honour and my principles for the sake of peace, which I had no desire to violate at any time, and in the interest of my sovereign.

For the present I am on the defensive. I shall keep the peace in the City, I shall not fire until I am fired upon. I shall deal honourably with envoys, but until I have been dealt with fairly and reasonably I shall not move a pace from my present position, nor abandon my moral obligations to the Imperial Household.

Before I consider any concessions whatever, the terms of an honest settlement must be arranged upon proper guarantees for the observance of these terms. I appeal to the Honourable Diplomatic representatives of the Treaty Powers, in the interests of humanity and peace, to further the consummation of such arrangements, and to these honourable gentlemen I pledge myself to observe faithfully and honestly whatever agreements I find it possible to make with my opponents.

(Signed) CHANG HSUN.

EXCOMMUNICATION OF WAR SAGE.

EVERY INCH OF YOUR FLESH SHOULD BE CUT TO PIECES.

Both Chang Hsun, the Military Sage, and Kang Yu-wei, the Scholar or Modern Sage, are strong supporters of the so-called Confucian Religion. They have been looked upon as the only persons who could save it from destruction. However, the Confucian Religion Societies, which claimed that these sages are unreliable elements, excommunicated Kang Yu-wei in the 3rd month, and have now issued another circular excommunicating the Military Sage.

They have now addressed the following telegram to Chang Hsun: "Some time ago you tried to maintain the Holy Religion, and on account of your efforts you were elected by us as Chief of our societies. You have now become an usurper by obeying the dictates of Kang Yu-wei, and on account of your crimes every inch of your flesh should be cut to pieces. Members of our societies have unanimously opposed your usurpation, therefore you are informed that you have been excommunicated from our Holy Religion."

STRIKE LEADERS IN COURT. ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S GRAVE WARNING.

Eight engineer strike leaders who were arrested in several parts of the country in connection with the strike movement were brought up recently at Bow-street Police Court before Sir John Dickinson, under the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

The Attorney-General said the charges which it had been intended to prefer were under the Defence of the Realm Regulations, which made it an offence to impede the supply of munitions. It had been intended to treat the offence as an indictable offence, and to prefer the charge before a jury. That course had, under the circumstances—which the magistrate would probably think would require some explanation—become unnecessary. The men had signed an undertaking which he would read, as it would be relevant to the position which the magistrate would adopt. The statement read:—

"I undertake to adhere to the agreement arrived at on Saturday, May 19th, 1917, between the Ministry of Munitions and the Executive Council of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, acting at the request of the Unofficial Strike Committee and on their behalf."

That undertaking had been signed by every one of the defendants, and it was proper that he should state in the plainest possible language that had not that undertaking, couched in these terms, been unreservedly accepted by the defendants, the proceedings would have been prosecuted by the Government until they had reached a conclusion before a jury at the Sessions. The magistrate had justly observed that the matter was a most grave one, and if every one of these defendants was indicted he might have been subjected to a maximum penalty of penal servitude for life. In those circumstances, it would probably require on his part some explanation of the circumstances, in which he undertook the responsibility for the grave course which had been adopted that day. It was well known amongst certain sections of the population that, in the main, the engineers, and those who worked with them, had been carrying on the work for the manufacture of munitions and other implements of war, and that they had laboured in the common cause of this country with our soldiers in the field, though under conditions which were safer and easier than was possible for the soldiers in the field.

There never had been any mistake in the minds of the Government of this country that the overwhelming majority of the men had been doing a great national work during the war, and doing it as loyally as the soldiers in the field. It was no doubt true, and it would be strange if it were not true, that these men, working constantly long hours and at high pressure, from time to time laboured under some grievance needing adjustment. The Attorney-General went on to say that there had never been a moment when the Government of the country were not prepared and anxious to listen with the greatest sympathy to the expression of just and reasonable demands; but it was essential that the Government should deal with the executives of the trade unions, and not with unofficial bodies of the men. Otherwise, there would be chaos. He concluded by saying that the agreement signed by the defendants made it possible for him to withdraw the prosecution.

PROMOTING STRIKES. The Attorney-General said if the defendants could induce their fellow members to elect them to the responsible positions in the trade union, the matter assumed a totally different aspect, and in those circumstances they would find the Government as loyal to them as the Government has been loyal during the negotiations to those who at this moment alone stood in the position of constituted authority in the trade union. Proceeding, he said, he did not wish to say a single word which might breed bitterness in the future. He would address his few remaining words, not necessarily at all to the defendants; he said quite plainly that there were men who had been forward in promoting the recent strike whose motives, in the judgment of the executive, were not primarily motives of calling the attention of the authorities to grievances or hardships. He was speaking to really educated and extremely able men who could very well understand what he said, and very well understand the indications of that which he left unsaid.

"I tell them, and I tell them plainly," said the Attorney-General, "that their comings and goings, the ramifications of their society, the terms in which they have communicated with one another, the objects which they have expounded in their correspondence, I tell them as they are well known to authority, as they are known to themselves. (At this point there was a laugh from among the crowd in court.) This Government cannot, if this issue be raised again, avoid the issue, however dark and perilous it may be, if that issue be again challenged during the conduct of this war. I wish to make it plain as any words of mine can make it, that if there be a recurrence of a deliberate attempt to incite strikes with the object of impeding the supply of munitions, there will be no line drawn. If there be any who leave these proceedings with their hearts unpurged of bitterness I most solemnly warn them that the next breach of the law will be dealt with at the sessions by a jury of their countrymen. The decision upon that will be taken by no Government, but by that jury, and I have no doubt that those to whom these words are addressed will ask their own consciences what the result of such a trial will be. I will tell them this, that they can ask for no mercy if a verdict is given against them." The Attorney-General then formally applied for leave to withdraw the charges.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

ACTING PRESIDENT OF CHINA. HIS LEGAL STATUS QUESTIONED.

Mr. Wu Chang-hai and other ex-members of the defunct Parliament have despatched a telegram to Vice-President Feng Kuo-chang, questioning the validity of his status as acting-President in consequence of his having previously violated the Provisional Constitution by supporting the dissolution of Parliament. A translation of the telegram is as follows:—

"To the Vice-President: We are informed that the President is now no longer free to exercise his authority, and, in accordance with law, you will assume office as acting President in command of the army and the navy of the country, which evidently, you have done. But what we desire to remind you of is that the Provisional Constitution does not only provide that the Vice-President shall assume the office of the President under such circumstances; the Provisional Constitution also provides that the President cannot on his own authority issue Mandates, which must be properly countersigned by the Cabinet Ministers, and the appointment of the latter must receive the approval of a legally constituted Parliament. Only in fulfillment of these provisions can your claim to the succession of the office of the President be valid. As Vice-President you automatically become the President, when the latter is no longer capable of performing his official duties, but only in conformity with the provisions laid down in the Provisional Constitution, other than the public as caring more for your own interest than for the observance of the fundamental principle of law. We are curious to learn your justification for this. It will be recollected that in a recent telegram you urged the dissolution of Parliament and tendered your resignation as Vice-President of the Republic. This shows your unwillingness to acknowledge the Provisional Constitution as the fundamental law of this land. Though by virtue of your office as Vice-President, you are entitled to act as President, the validity of your Vice-Presidentialship depends entirely upon the Provisional Constitution. Since you have refused to recognize the same, your claim to succeed the President and to exercise the power provided therefor is dubious from the legal point of view. Even though disregarding what has happened in the past, the fear still exists that after your accession, you may continue to ignore the Provisional Constitution. This fear makes the ardent supporters of the Republic hesitate in recognizing the validity of your claim to the Presidency. However unpleasant this may sound, it is our sincere opinion and we hope you will give it your due consideration."

LOYAL ACCEPTANCE.

Mr. Ellis Griffith, representing five of the defendants, said his clients did not sign the undertaking as a matter of form, but intended loyally to abide by it. The defendants in what they did were not actuated by any sinister motive. They had been loyal throughout in the true sense of the word. The difficulty all through this strike had been a conflict within the ranks of the trade unions as to the best trade union organisation. That was the real substance and significance of the whole thing. It was urged, rightly or wrongly, that a grievance in the shop was a matter which could be better dealt with by the shop stewards. On behalf of his clients he said he was glad the Attorney-General had felt it his duty to take the step he had done, and he was sure it would produce a better atmosphere. He was sure that it was recognised that all stoppages and all unrest imperilled the safety of the Empire.

Mr. Slesser, who represented the defendant Kealey, spoke in a similar strain.

Mr. Arthur Neal, solicitor for Burgess and Hill, expressed thanks to the Government for the course they had taken, and said that there was no part of his Majesty's dominions were loyal than Sheffield. His client would not thank the Attorney-General and the Government for withdrawing the proceedings if they left the court under suspicion that they had been acting with the desire to interfere with the output of munitions. What they desired was the establishment of machinery for the speedy settlement of their differences. Mr. Neal pointed out that the engineers had been working at high pressure day and night, week-days and Sundays, and something must be allowed for the psychology of the moment. The undertaking had not been given at a price. The Attorney-General had not asked a price. The signing had been a willing act of the men, who desired that their differences and that their grievances, large and small, might be speedily adjusted, so that the work of the nation might be resumed. It must not be taken that the men had admitted a moral guilt in any sense. They were not humiliated men, or condemned men, and they were not men who had purchased their liberty by the sacrifice of principle.

The Attorney-General said that the tone of the speeches of defending counsel was the best justification of the course taken by the prosecution. He accepted the tone and spirit of the speeches as representing the defendants, and he drew more comfort and more hope from them than from any circumstances of the industrial dispute.

The magistrate said, after the speeches of defending counsel and the application made by the Attorney-General, with a deep sense of responsibility, he thought he could allow the charges to be withdrawn. He then discharged the defendants.

With the withdrawal of the prosecutions against the strike leaders, the men at Sheffield and Barrow immediately decided by overwhelming majorities to start next day.

GERMAN "REPRISALS" ON PRISONERS. HARSHIPS OF BRITISH SOLDIERS.

The two letters published below confirm the accounts given in other letters which have appeared in *The Times* of the inhumanity with which British prisoners of war have been treated by Germans on the falsely-alleged ground that German prisoners of war have been employed on the Western front in the firing-line zone. It was officially announced last month that the German Government had agreed to the withdrawal of all British prisoners roughly 20 miles from the firing line, both on the Eastern and Western fronts; but, in the meantime, the writer of the first letter, Private Barlow, of the 1st West Yorkshire Regiment, and 16 of those to whom he refers as "my mates," have died as the result of the ill-treatment to which they were subjected by the German military authorities.

The letter, which was dated from Fried-

richfeld, is as follows:—
I told you in my last letter that we were going to be removed, and so we have, to a worse place than we have ever been in. We have been moved right up behind the firing line, and where we go to work is right in the fire zone, where the shells are dropping, and it is very dangerous. The work we do is digging trenches and felling trees; also carrying them, which is very hard.

We live in a tent, which is partly heated, but it is very cold. When we wake up in the morning our boots are frozen. The reason we have been sent here is that they say our Government have German prisoners doing similar work, and that they have sent them behind the firing line, and the sooner they move them to a better place the sooner we shall be removed.

So will you please show this letter to somebody of higher rank in order that something can be done, because if this goes on much longer the sooner our bullet or a shell puts us out of our troubles the better; so please try and do your best for me and my mates, of which there are 500 of us; all of which are the lads who came out with the first British Expeditionary Force, and since we have been prisoners we have had to go through it, nobody knows but ourselves.

We are behind the Russian and German firing lines, and if you have any idea what a Russian winter is like you will know how things are with us. It is about a fortnight since we came here, and that is fortnight too long. God help us if we have to stay here much longer. (Sentence here crossed out by censor) account of frost-bites, so you will see how keen it is.

The hours we work are very long, but the worst of it is we are not allowed to smoke, and that is awful, so please try and do your best, because we can't stick this much longer, as we are all getting weaker every day.

The second letter, received by the honorary director of Dr. Barnardo's Homes, is from an old Barnardo boy at present a prisoner of war on the Russian front. "Just a few lines hoping you are well. I wrote you a little while ago in answer to your letter, but this one is a different affair altogether. When I wrote to you last I was at Liban. Since then I and 400 other Englishmen have been sent up to the Russian frontier, where we are compelled to work for the Germans, such as carrying trees, digging trenches, etc. The weather is very cold up here. We had a 36-kilometre (22 miles) march from station, with our blankets on our backs and other smaller gear on our backs brought a decent box with us. By the time we had done half the journey our men were getting fagged. After that a good many men dropped on the march, all through snow, sometimes past our knees in depth. We had Uhlands to keep us company, and they kept us moving, too, with their lances. When we got to our destination, which was a very miserable-looking place, we had to put up in a tent, where we are staying, three or four kilometres of the firing line. We have about 12 small stoves in the tent. We are not allowed to have our kit bags, which contain our clothing, etc. We cannot have our parcels, nor like we did at Liban. We are not allowed to smoke or play cards. We do not know what to do with ourselves here.

The simple reason of us being sent up here is because England sent some of the German prisoners of war in front of the firing line. So we have been told by reports. So the Germans are doing likewise with us. We have water to wash ourselves, and a good many of us have no soap. So now you can judge what the hard lot of a prisoner of war is. If the German prisoners are sent away from the firing line, then we will be sent back to a respectable camp. You may please yourself what you do with this letter. See if you can use your influence a bit. I should like the proper authorities to know about our treatment here."

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY.

NO BETTER TRAIN ACCOMMODATION ANYWHERE ELSE IN THE WORLD.

The *Far Eastern Review* of May, in its leading article, contained the following words of praise in regard to the South Manchuria Railway, which is, as Baron Goto (Japanese Home Minister and President of the Imperial Government Railways) recently said at the Through Traffic Conference in Tokyo, "the key to travel and traffic facilities on the continent of Asia."

"Much has been left for China to do to bring her equipment up to first-class standards to match with the splendid service of the Chosen and South Manchuria Railway. Travellers are willing to admit quite freely that no better train accommodation can be secured anywhere else in the world."

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE SERVICE DOLLAR.
[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—Your article on "The Service Dollar." It is a very lucid exposition of the case of those of us who are suffering financially from the vagaries of exchange. There is one point, however, on which you say you are not quite clear, and that is why the question raised in the House of Commons by Mr. Hohler referred only to the increase of Income Tax. The reason is this, that the men in question are paid at a fixed number of dollars per week and as exchange rises the value of these dollars increase and often takes a man from one scale of Income Tax to a higher, meaning a higher rate of Income Tax. This does seem unfair, but it is a small grievance compared to that of those on sterling pay.

The letter of "Justice" contains a very excellent suggestion. If the leading business men in the Colony could be induced to present to the Home Government their unbiased opinion of the grievances which have been represented by both the Naval and the Military authorities it is not seen how the Government could shut their eyes any longer to the facts, or try to throw dust in the eyes of the public by a magnanimous grant of business to people drawing less than £250 a year, the whole of which will be swallowed up by the rise in the Official Exchange from 2s. 5d. in July to 2s. 6½d. in August.

But people with incomes of only £250 a year are not the only ones affected. Take a person with an income of £720 a year, including allowances. He pays 4th in Income Tax, leaving £630, or £52 a month, which, converted at the official rate for August, is 405 dollars—none too much for a man with a family to live on in Hongkong.

The justice of our case must be obvious to everyone in Hongkong, but how to make it equally obvious to the Home Authorities who either will not or cannot understand is the problem. The suggestion of "Justice," if brought to fruition, will, I believe, do more to achieve that result than any number of official letters, which, naturally, might be supposed to give only a biased view of the question, and if "Justice" will only carry his suggestion through he will receive the hearty thanks of a large number of people suffering under a very heavy grievance, among whom is—Your humble servant.

COMMUNE BONUM.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1917.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—Could not Sir Henry May do something to help the Service men? He is described as Commander-in-Chief and Vice-Admiral of Hongkong and its dependencies.

The Service man gets little sound backing from his own superiors because they are above the discomforts caused by having a dollar or less a week to spend.—Yours faithfully

HOSTILITIES ONLY.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1917.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—"Justice" gives one hope. The local Community, by acting, may get the Government to intervene.

The plight of the married man, whether his family be in Hongkong or elsewhere, is indeed pitiable. In no sense does he occupy a white man's place.

It is high time that the white soldier was paid as a white man. A little higher dollar and the white soldier will get less than the coloured one.—Yours truly,

TRADE UNION CANDIDATE.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1917.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—"Justice" hits out in quite an original fashion. It now remains to be seen if a public-spirited gentleman will come forward and take the initiative, or failing a gentleman, a lady.

It is damnable that Service men should see their pay, already little, dwindle month by month because somebody in New York, Calcutta, or elsewhere buys a lot of silver.

Generals, Commodores, Colonels, M.P.s, so far have been able to do nothing. Perhaps, the community of Hongkong, headed by Sir Henry May, may be able to do something.—Yours faithfully

SUFFERER.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—"Justice" opens up quite a new possibility of the Service Men obtaining redress, and at the same time gives civilians a favourable opportunity of doing a good deed for the men. Your leading article also helps, and it was a pity that Mr. Hohler did not speak for sailors and soldiers and was not better supplied with facts. I feel sure that had he asked Dr. Macnamara: "Are you aware that when silver increases in price it means the sailors and soldiers in Hongkong get less pay?" the question would have provided a laugh, because the fact is so incongruous that a sailor, or anybody else for that matter, should be paid according to the price of a commodity. Mr. Hohler would doubtless have left the House muttering "They wouldn't believe me." It is quite likely that the permanent official who frames the replies for Dr. Macnamara and the like does not know that the dollar is based on the price of silver. So far as the sailor and soldier are concerned it might be based on tin, tea, or Japanese noodles. Silver being so susceptible to violent fluctuation, especially in war time, how unfair to give a man his money according to the price of such commodity. Service men are not allowed:—

To ventilate a grievance in the Press.

To add weight to complaints by complaining in a body.

To hold a meeting.

To protest, or strike, or in any way cease work,

while it is indisputable that any man who complains is not exactly noted for early promotion.

I hope, sir, that you will see your way to publish this, and if possible to see that *The Times* and *Truth* receive copies of the issues in which correspondence and articles on the subject of the dollar have appeared.—I am, sir, Yours, etc.

LAST STRAW.

Hongkong, July 23rd, 1917.

[We have received other letters upon the above subject which are held over.—Ed. H.K.D.P.]

THE SEDUCTIVE CIGARETTE

A Chinese accountant of 18, Bonham Strand East has reported to the police that on the 17th inst. he sent out a *foki* to collect \$360 on behalf of the firm. The money was collected, and then, the *foki* states, he was met by a man whom he did not know. This man took him to an eating-house in Queen's Road Central, and afterwards they proceeded to the Public Gardens. On entering the garden gates the strange man gave the *foki* a cigarette and, after he had smoked it, the *foki* became unconscious. Subsequently the *foki* was taken to "an English hospital" by another man, and he did not regain consciousness until 7 a.m. on the 22nd inst. The *foki* then discovered that the \$360 were missing.

TO ENGLAND.

(With reference to her Eastern trade.)

Well, England, how are you? Conservative still? With methods that Adam would shun? Large scale enterprise now fills the bill. You must do it, old girl, or be done.

You've got brains, you've got money, and commonsense, too. Why don't you use your old head? Why don't you shove, like Americans do, And watch your businesses spread?

Sometimes, old girl, you just make me tired. To see the good chances you miss.

Where's the ambition with which you were fired. Before you slowed up like this?

Your Ancestors were clever; they set the pace. Now I don't want to seem unkind—

Do you realise yet that you're losing the race. And you might soon be left behind?

You've got to get out of your la-di-da ways. Forget your family tree.

Take off your coat, you'll find that it pays in business, as on the sea.

Try and get your Consular Service to aid. Introduce a commercial strain.

Don't let us all be put in the shade. While others reap all the gain.

The Yankees are pushing their way up above. Through the leaves of the business tree.

You'll have to sit tight, and jolly well shove. Or else you'll get left—you'll see.

"OBSERVER."

THE DYING THROES OF THE MONARCHY.

CHANG HSUN STILL STUBBORN.

[FROM OUR PEKING CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING, July 11th.

The dragon flags have disappeared from the public buildings and from the shops in Peking. The maintenance of order in the city has been handed over by Chang Hsun to the gendarmes and the police. Yet the semblance of monarchy remains in the Forbidden City, despite the wish of the Imperial Household to have it otherwise.

On Saturday it was reported that Chang Hsun would be dismissed by Imperial Edict from his position of High Minister of the Council of Regency and that he would be ordered to return to Hsuehwen. Such a decree duly appeared, but it only made people smile, for they knew that all edicts are authorised by the great Chang himself. It was also understood that an edict would be issued cancelling the monarchy and re-establishing the Republic, but it has not yet made its appearance. Instead, a decree was issued on Sunday authorising a number of resignations from the Cabinet and appointing other men to fill the vacancies.

By Sunday the investment of Peking was completed. Chang Hsun and his force were completely hemmed in. Yet the anticipated fighting did not take place. The Diplomatic Body had intervened with the suggestion that, if possible, no fighting should take place within the city. The Chamber of Commerce was equally anxious that warfare should be conducted outside. Such desires undoubtedly prompted the opening of negotiations. Tuan Chi-jui wished for the unconditional surrender of the rebel Chang, but the latter declined to take any such step. Then the military leaders in Peking endeavoured to arrive at some form of settlement which would be acceptable to both sides. Here again the Diplomatic Body offered a suggestion, namely, that Chang Hsun should be treated as a political offender and accorded the shelter of the Legation Quarter, or else allowed to depart, on disarming, under proper guarantees, from Tuan Chi-jui. Chang refused to entertain such a proposal and declared his readiness to fight to the death.

It must be admitted that Chang's reply to Tuan Chi-jui is manly and dignified. He recalls that the Tsuchuns and Tuan Chi-jui himself approved of the monarchical project, but now they had betrayed him. He asks to be treated as an honourable opponent and not as a brigand. "Why am I not," he says, "accorded the customary right of honourable negotiation? I am told to come out disarmed and to surrender unconditionally, on the one hand, and, on the other, I am advised that I have to expect the slaughter of my men and the sacrifice of my life together with my cause. What alternative is there here for a man of honour? What inducement is there to spare the populace in Peking the fright that a final combat would give them? I am as solicitous for the welfare of Peking as my opponents, but I am more solicitous for the welfare of the Ching House and for the honour of my following and myself."

On Monday it was announced that one hundred thousand dollars would be offered for the head of Chang Hsun, dead or alive—a proclamation by the generalissimo which must have stiffened old Chang's back. He has threatened to publish all the correspondence relating to the Hsuehwen Conference and the decision to restore the Monarchy. This may prove awkward for the Republican militarists, and may partly explain their wish to come to terms; but if they choose to deny that any such decision was actually reached Chang will be further discredited, especially as it was freely declared among the Chinese that the Tsuchuns laid a trap for Chang Hsun into which he fell, by coming up to Peking and attempting to restore the monarchy.

Saturday witnessed the re-opening of the railway service between Peking and Tientsin. Those who travelled by the first train had to undergo somewhat trying experiences, as it was fired upon at Fengtai during its stop and the driver decamped. However, Mr. Bone came to the rescue and the train was taken out of the danger zone, although another shock was experienced when an aviator dropped bombs over Fengtai. After a journey lasting double the usual time, the train reached Tientsin in safety. The upcoming train from Tientsin had also a prolonged journey, though with none of the adventures which befel the down-

(Continued at foot of next column.)

DECLARATION OF CHINESE TROOPS.

CHANG HSUN'S AMBITION TO BE EMPEROR.

The 1st Army Division, the 1st Brigade of the Metropolis and the 3rd Battalion of the 10th Artillery Regiment of the 10th Army Division have distributed the following declaration in Peking:

"The Republic, which was established through iron and blood, has existed for a period of six years. In compliance with the requirements of the time, the late Tsing Dynasty did its best to assist the efforts of the people by abdication. As an appreciation, the Republic made a Favourable Treatment Agreement, which has shown the world the liberality and magnanimity of our people.

CHANG HSUN A TRAITOR.

Recently Chang Hsun arrived with his troops at Peking with the express purpose of mediating between the conflicting parties and settling the situation; but unexpectedly he surprised the country by the restoration of the monarchy. He forged Imperial Decrees, memorials, etc., and in the name of the 'Son of Heaven' he usurped all political powers. The Boy Emperor, being so young, did not understand what was going on; while the Imperial Consorts and Guardians wept in the Palace, preferring to die than to see their boy exposed to great dangers. Although he has declared that his object was to support the claim of the Boy Emperor, Chang Hsun's ambition is to become an Emperor himself. His mind, like that of his prototype Sze-ma-Chao, can be read by any passer-by in the street. The act of treason against the Republic by the said traitor is sufficient to obtain for himself the sentence of death. Moreover, he is an enemy to the late Tsing House, as he has sacrificed the orphan and widow, survivors of the Dynasty, in order to compass his own ambitious end. We believe that the whole country has been convinced of his manifold crimes.

THREAT OF SEVERE PUNISHMENT.

"We, troops of the Republic, have placed ourselves under the direction of General Tuan Chi-jui, Commander-in-Chief of the Republic Army, and we have deep sympathy for the people of the Capital and the Tsing Family, who are under the military influence and pressure of Chang Hsun. We have already ordered Chang Hsun to march his troops out of Peking, in order to allay the consternation of the inhabitants and to make a settlement of the situation possible. We have now stationed our troops at Peiyuan and Tungchow, ready to march for the protection of the Capital. This arch traitor dare to attack our troops, and dispel forever the evil influence. The Commander-in-Chief of the Gendarmes and the Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police are hereby requested to do their best to afford protection to the life and property of the inhabitants and the Foreign Legations, and the Ching Wei Troops to protect the palace of the Tsing Family."

going one. Curiously enough, the only passenger injured by the firing on the down train was the Japanese mail carrier, who received a bullet wound in the thigh, but, nevertheless, he would not be parted from his mail-bag.

Peking has been panicky since the Republican troops surrounded the city and the prospects of street fighting became imminent. The feeling of unrest was not calmed in any way by the occurrence of Saturday night, when the troops outside the East Gate exchanged shots with the troops inside until the former were assured that the latter belonged to their party. Then they retired outside the gate, but not before they had killed a rich coolie. On Monday night shots were heard outside the Hakamen and the Yungtamen, but it was learned that this was due to a misunderstanding between the 11th and the 12th Divisions, probably unable to distinguish friend from foe in the darkness. Nobody was killed on this occasion.

Though the monarchy movement is dead, Chang Hsun is not, and trouble may yet be expected. I hear, too, that Tuan Chi-jui's soldiers are entering the city every night by the east gate under cover of darkness, while Hsun has sandbagged his residence and erected light batteries in position. Doubtless a compromise will be effected.

That this is expected is evidenced from the fact that the politicians are beginning to talk. The Kuomintang are inclined to suggest that Tuan Chi-jui and the Peiyang party are working for a military autocracy as opposed to democratic government, quoting in support of this contention Tuan's nomination of former monarchists for portfolios in his new Cabinet. Tuan's record, however, is consistently anti-monarchical. He headed the list of fourteen generals who fought the Imperialists in the Revolution of 1911. He opposed Yuan Shih-kai's imperial ambitions and caused the downfall of that powerful man. Now he has led the movement against the monarchical project of Chang Hsun. Whatever charges may be laid against him, it surely cannot be said that he is a monarchist.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

(ESTABLISHED 1880)

(TELEPHONE 1741)

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG FOR

BURBERRY'S - RAINCOATS

FOR GENTLEMEN.

WE HAVE A FULL RANGE OF

STYLES IN SEVERAL WEIGHTS

AND ALL SIZES.

FROM 32" TO 44" CHEST.

\$35.00 to \$75.00 Each.

BURBERRY COATS ARE

RAINPROOF YET REMAIN

POROUS AND SELF-VENTILATING

AND ARE THEREFORE PERFECTLY

HYGIENIC.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

DRINK "BULL DOG" LAGER BEER. SUPERIOR TO ANY GERMAN LAGER BEER EVER BREWED. BRITISH THROUGHOUT.

Brewed in Great Britain.

Bottled by British Labour.

OBTAINABLE AT:—

PRICES DUTY PAID.

Wing On Co., Ltd.

QUARTS—\$20.00 per case

Sincere Co., Ltd.

of 4 dozen.

Sun Co., Ltd.

or \$5.10 per Dozen.

Cheong Tai.

Nam Bing Loong.

Ty Sing.

Sang Tai.

of 8 dozen.

Kwan Tye.

or \$3.40 per dozen.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Obtainable in Canton from

SINCERE Co., LTD.

Stocked by

THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

Admitted to be the Best

Lager Beer brewed.

FRESH STOCKS JUST ARRIVED.

Powell Ltd

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S GOLOSHES

AND

HEAVY FOOTWEAR

FOR

THE PRESENT SEASON.

THE BEST AT REASONABLE PRICES.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of 9 per cent. for the year ending 31st December 1917, has been declared. The Dividend will be payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of August, 1917, to Shareholders on the Register on SATURDAY, the 4th day of August, 1917, and will be paid to Shareholders on the Colonial (Hongkong) Register at exchange of 2/6 per Dollar.

By Order of the Board,
W. E. ROBERTS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 23rd July, 1917. [889]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

FROM SHANGHAI, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE Steamship

"JAPAN"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 30th inst. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Agents.
Hongkong, 23rd July, 1917. [24]

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

THE CAMEOS

Will give their Second Performance in Hongkong, at 8.10 P.M.

THE PRESENT SEASON OF THIS BRILLIANT COMPANY OF ARTISTES WILL EXTEND OVER THE WHOLE OF THIS WEEK.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME! EVERY NIGHT.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S Prices \$3, \$2 & \$1.

(Soldiers and Sailors Half Price to Pit.) [867]

THE UNITED ASBESTOS ORIENTAL AGENCY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

THE TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Office of Messrs. DODWELL & Co., Ltd., Queen's Building, on TUESDAY, the 3rd July, 1917, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers together with a Statement of Accounts to the 31st May, 1917, and for the election of an Auditor. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th July to the 31st July, both dates inclusive.

DODWELL & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers
Hongkong, 13th July, 1917. [837]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of THREE DOLLARS per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1917, will be payable on THURSDAY, 26th July, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 18th, to THURSDAY, the 26th July (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1917. [828]

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of THREE DOLLARS per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1917, will be payable on THURSDAY, 26th July, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 18th, to THURSDAY, the 26th July (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1917. [828]

RUSSIAN 5% INTERNAL LIBERTY LOAN 1917.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK, HONGKONG, IS READY TO RECEIVE FURTHER SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE ABOVE LOAN UP TO THE 28th JULY, 1917.

G. TISDALL,
Manager,
Russo-Asiatic Bank.
[824]

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Executors of the late Capt. W. L. CARTER to sell by Public Auction.

On THURSDAY, the 26th July, 1917, at 2.30 p.m., at No. 6, Stewart Terrace,

THE WHOLE OF THE VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., therein contained,

Consisting of:—
HALL—Teakwood umbrella stand and hat rack, side table, &c.

DRAWING ROOM—A suite of upholstered furniture including Chesterfield sofa and armchairs with "crescent corners," teakwood curio cabinet, bookcase, writing table and four-fold screen, and a number of good Japanese water colours, and a few pieces of blackwood.

DINING ROOM—Teakwood China cupboard, and side table, extension dining table and chairs, glass fire screen—pictures, also blue and gold dinner service, &c.

BED ROOM—Teakwood double bed, white enamelled twin beds, teakwood dressing table and marble-top wash-stand, teakwood wardrobe and chest of drawers, toilet sets, and bath room requisites.

Also
Overhead ceiling and desk fans, electric fittings, latest designs, a number of plants in pots and one BAROGRAPH in first class condition.

On view from WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst., at Noon.
Catalogues will be issued.
Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
[862]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. JESSUP & Co., in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government, to sell by Public Auction at 12 o'clock (Noon) on TUESDAY, the 31st day of July, 1917, at his Sales Rooms, Daddell Street,

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situated at The Peak, Hongkong, and being RURAL BUILDING LOT No. 19, In One Lot.

The Property consists of:—
The piece or parcel of ground and premises known as "Lynch's" 104, The Peak, situated near Mount Gough, in the Colony of Hongkong, with an area of 121,032 square feet and registered in the Land Office as Rural Building Lot No. 19.

The Lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an Indenture of Crown Lease dated the 23rd day of April, 1896.

The Annual Crown Rent is \$85.00.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

Messrs. WILKINSON & GRIST,
Solicitors for the Liquidators,
or to the Undersigned,
GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.
[897]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET—FULLY FURNISHED,
During August and September.

NO. 106, PEAK (Magazine Gap), 5-Roomed Bungalow. Moderate rental.
Apply to—
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[868]

TO LET.

FROM 1ST OF AUGUST.

ONE LARGE ROOM with verandah, for bachelor or married couple. First level. With or without partial board.
Apply to—
"B."
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[866]

TO LET—FURNISHED.

FLAT, May Road level, for 2 or 3 months, from 1st August.
Apply to—
"S."
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[856]

TO LET.

DEVONIA, No. 8, Peak Road, SIX-ROOMED BUNGALOW, with Garden and Tennis Court.

HOUSES in Shamoon, Canton, Nos. 81 and 63.
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
[806]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road Central.

OFFICES in King's and York Buildings.

A HOUSE, Knutsford Terrace (Kowloon).

HOUSES in Wongsai-chong Road.

HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.

HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton Terraces.

HOUSES in Shamoon, Canton.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd.
[808]

TO LET.

A FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE, with Tennis Court, in Minden Villas, Kowloon.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings.
[809]

AUCTION

For Sale

Public Auction.

Subject to the conditions prescribed by the Straits Settlements' Alien Enemies (Winding-up) Ordinance, 1914, as amended from time to time by Ordinances 1 of 1915, XIX of 1915, XVI of 1916 and VI of 1917 and as adopted in this State.

All that land known as THE BATU LIMA ESTATE consisting of about 1,016 acres, 1 road, 33 perches held under East Coast Country Grant No. 49 for 999 years from 1893, RENT FREE. About 275 acres of the land is planted with rubber (150 acres in bearing) and 50 acres with coconuts 3 to 4 years old.

Situated on main road within 5 miles of Sandakan Wharf.

The following buildings in good condition are on the Estate:

- (a) 1 bungalow (40' x 30') containing 2 bedrooms, dining room and verandah. Corrugated iron roof, plank walls, tiled floor.
- (b) 1 Store (30' x 25'). Corrugated iron roof, plank walls.
- (c) 1 Smoke-house (24' x 20'). Corrugated iron roof and roof, earth floor.
- (d) 1 Factory (32' x 10'). Corrugated iron roof, plank walls, cement floor. Contains 2 hand machines, 28 latex pails and over 9,000 cups.
- (e) 15 Coolie houses (each 13' x 14'). Plank walls, thatched roofs.

The above property will be sold by Public Auction in the Court House at Sandakan at 12 o'clock Noon, on SATURDAY, 20th October, 1917.

RESERVE PRICE \$100,000 (ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS) STRAITS SETTLEMENTS CURRENCY.

(NOTE:—This reserve price has been based on a report on the Estate by the Honourable Mr. F. E. Leese, Manager of Sagoing Estate).

The sale is subject to the following conditions:—

- (1) \$30,000 (Singapore Currency) to be paid on purchase and the balance by monthly instalments thereafter of \$10,000. Interest at the rate of 7% per annum will be charged on instalments overdue and default for 30 days will invalidate the sale and render the deposit and all instalments liable to forfeiture.
- (2) Upon payment of the deposit an agreement will be executed by the liquidator undertaking to complete the transfer of the estate, free of all incumbrances, on payment of the final instalment of the purchase money.

And to the following special conditions:—

- (1) The purchaser must be a British subject and not under any foreign influence; he will be required to satisfy the Governor that no person of enemy or foreign origin is directly or indirectly interested with him in the purchase, and he must make such statutory declaration in that behalf as may be required by the Governor.
- (2) For the purposes of this sale any person entitled under the Land Laws of North Borneo to rank as a Native shall be deemed to be a British subject.
- (3) In the case of a Company formed for the purpose of acquiring the business its Memorandum of Association must contain special provisions, to be approved by the Governor, to exclude the possibility of the Company falling under foreign control. Generally speaking, it will be necessary to prevent more than one-fourth of the shares or the voting rights being held by, or subject to the control of, foreigners.
- (4) In the case of a Company already in existence, if the Articles of Association do not already so provide, they must be altered in a manner satisfactory to the Governor so as to exclude the possibility of the Company falling under foreign control, and the Directors must furnish an undertaking to use their best endeavours to have the provisions referred to above inserted in the Memorandum of Association. If legislation should be introduced enabling the Memorandum of Association to be altered by the insertion of such provisions.
- (5) Should the Governor for any reason not approve of the purchaser, the contract may be rescinded by the Governor and the deposit will be returned without interest or expenses.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

W. W. SMITH,
Liquidator.
RESIDENT'S OFFICE,
SANDAKAN, NORTH BORNEO,
20th June, 1917. [818]

WANTED.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER for Engineering Costs. Apply in own writing with copy references and stating salary required to—
W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd.
[845]

WANTED.

A HOUSE or WHOLE FLOOR with about 10 Rooms in a central location. Please apply to—
Box No. 1,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[807]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

PRICKLY HEAT

LOTION

AND

POWDER

are certain cures

for Prickly Heat.

Can be used either in conjunction

or separately.

They will also be found invaluable

for preventing and relieving Sunburn, Freckles and all Skin

Irritations.

PRICKLY HEAT LOTION

in Bottles at

50c. and \$1.00

PRICKLY HEAT POWDER

in Boxes at

\$1.00

PREPARED ONLY BY

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

TELEPHONE 618 [12]

BIRTH.

SANDERCOCK.—At Peitaiho, on 13th July, the wife of Mr. L. SANDERCOCK, of a son.

Hongkong Office: 10A, DES VOGES ROAD, C. LONDON. Office: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 24th JULY, 1917.

THE PREMIER AND THE CHANCELLOR.

THE speech of the new German CHANCELLOR destroys any lingering hope that may have been entertained of an early peace. In most quarters it is regarded as a declaration of a fight to the finish, and Mr. LLOYD GEORGE, on behalf of the Allies, has unhesitatingly accepted the challenge.

There is no conclusive military reason, says Colonel REPPINGTON, of the *Times*, why the war should end soon. According to Dr. MICHAELIS, Germany is determined to hold out "calmly, patiently and courageously" until she can conclude peace "like one who has successfully carried out her purpose." There is nothing in this to foster belief in an early cessation of hostilities. On the contrary, it banishes the illusion which pacifists have cherished that an honourable ending to the strife might be found in negotiation, and provides further proof, if such were needed, that the war will not, and cannot, cease until decisive victories, gained by the Allies in the field, have shattered the Prussian military machine. The shortage of food in Germany is admittedly serious, but it is improbable that it will ever become serious enough to compel the nation to sue for peace. The steadily increasing burdens imposed upon the people may lead to spasmodic strikes in the industrial centres, but an attempt is to be made, apparently, to soothe the prevailing spirit of unrest by some semblance of political reform, and, in any case, there is no substantial ground for the belief that German military efficiency will be seriously impaired by revolution. The 70,000,000 inhabitants of the empire, which Dr. MICHAELIS declares to be "unconquerable," are too docile and too well-drilled to take their destiny into

their own hands by following Russia's example. The CHANCELLOR's speech, if it is to be regarded as a serious attempt to review Germany's present-day position, can only be interpreted as an intimation that the war is likely to last longer than was expected, and the Allies will make their preparations accordingly. Whether, however, the war continues for one, two or three years more the success of the Allies' cause is inevitable. The Germans base their chief hope of averting defeat upon their submarines—a significant change of attitude since they set out upon their campaign of conquest. Mr. LLOYD GEORGE's statement at the Queen's Hall shows how vain this hope must prove in the light of Germany's own admission that, in order to achieve her object, Great Britain must be starved into submission by the end of the summer. "Gradually but surely," said the PREMIER, "we are increasing our production and diminishing our losses at sea."

Comparing the three weeks of July with the corresponding period of April we have not lost half the number of ships. We shall turn out in 1917 four times the number of ships we turned out in 1916. In the last two months of 1917 we shall turn out as many ships as we did during the whole of last year. The food supply for 1917 and 1918, on the basis of the present consumption, is secured."

To the German CHANCELLOR's attempt to belittle the influence of America's intervention the British PREMIER's retort was apt. "Germany," he remarked, "once declared that Great Britain had not an army. If Great Britain, while maintaining, equipping and ever building up her equipment for an army of millions, while maintaining the largest Navy in the world, can organise herself in the third year of an exhausting war to turn out millions of tons of new shipping, is America, with twice our population and endless natural resources, going to be beaten for lack of effort?"

The answer is obvious. Germany may declare herself satisfied with the military situation because after a war, which she calculated upon bringing to a successful conclusion within six months, has waged for three years, she is still able to retain a precarious hold upon the territory which she has seized in Europe. That territory was gained for the most part when she was able to throw the full weight of her highly efficient military machine against numerically inferior forces unprepared for the onslaught. Now her reserve of energy is rapidly nearing exhaustion and the resources of the Allies are steadily increasing. Three years ago only the great European nations were concerned in the struggle; to-day the greater part of the world is arrayed in defence of Civilization. The objects to be secured before peace is restored are well known, and they are in direct conflict with those for which Germany is continuing a hopeless struggle. The day of reckoning may be delayed for a long while yet, but, in spite of all that Dr. MICHAELIS may say to the contrary, its dawn is certain. "We are a slow people, not quick in the uptake," as Mr. LLOYD GEORGE declared, "but rather difficult to beat when we begin." Great as is our longing for peace it is not so great as the determination that Germany shall pay the full penalty for her crimes.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending 7th July amounted to 66,003 tons and the sales to 43,051 tons.

Lieut.-Colonel E. W. Comyn, R.G.A., who commanded the Hongkong-Singapore Battalion at Kowloon until a year or so ago, has received a mention in the latest despatches of Sir Douglas Haig.

During the week ending July 21st, a fatal Chinese case of diphtheria was reported in the Colony. In the same period there were four cases of enteric fever (all Chinese, one being imported), two of which proved fatal.

Brevet Lieut.-Colonel G. B. Mackenzie, D.S.O., R.G.A., an erstwhile commander of the R.G.A. at the British Legation Guard at Peking, and who was in the 83rd Co. R.G.A. at Lyemun, has been mentioned in despatches for his services in France. He won his D.S.O. in the present war.

Lieut. Col. D. W. Moss, R.G.A., who is known among a number of the military here, and who before receiving his commission shortly after the outbreak of war was Sergeant-Major of the Singapore Volunteers, was recently mentioned in despatches by Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig.

FRENCH PREMIER'S THANKS TO HONGKONG.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—I have received from M. Ribot, Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs in the French Cabinet, the following telegram:—

"Consul Français, Hongkong.
"Prière transmettre vifs remerciements du Gouvernement de la République à généreux donateurs de la souscription envoyée par votre lettre du 21 Mai."
(Signed) Ribot.

I shall feel thankful if you will kindly publish this telegram in your paper as an acknowledgment of the splendid contribution of Hongkong to the French Relief Fund for the homeless populations in Northern France.—Yours faithfully,
U. R. REAU,
Consul for France.
Hongkong, 23rd July, 1917.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

LOTTERY TICKETS.

A Chinese who was found in possession of 149 lottery tickets was fined \$100, or, in default, two months' hard labour.

MISSING CERTIFICATES.

There were a number of small opium cases due to come before Mr. Wood, but, as, in each case, the analyst's certificate had not been received, the cases were adjourned.

OPIUM.

Before Mr. Wood, the case in which a Chinese was fined \$2,000, with the alternative of six months' hard labour, for having opium concealed in a brass bedstead, was re-opened on the application of Mr. Leo D'Almada.

Evidence was given by Inspector Wildin, and, after hearing this, the Magistrate adhered to his previous decision.

COOLIE AND LUKONG.

When a Chinese coolie was charged with gambling, a *lukong* stated the accused ran away with the other men who were playing cards for money, but witness managed to catch him.

The defendant claimed that he was merely watching the other men playing. Mr. Dyer Ball remarked that it was one man's word against another, and he would give the defendant the benefit of the doubt and discharge him.

DISHONEST SALESMEN.

Two Chinese salesmen, employed at a shop in Yaumati, pleaded guilty to embezzling sums of \$500 and \$100; the monies of their employers.

It was stated by Detective Sergt. Wills that the men, who were only engaged a month ago, collected various sums, and paid only part of these amounts to the master. However, the latter became suspicious, made enquiries of certain of his patrons, and, as a result, the two salesmen were arrested. Neither of the men was able to make good the money, and Mr. Wood sentenced each of them to four months' hard labour.

A MARRIAGE DOWRY.

When a Chinese was charged before Mr. Dyer Ball with endeavouring to export 100 silver dollars, he stated that the money represented his marriage dowry, which he was taking with him to the country.

Mr. Gardiner, who defended, said there was a superstition amongst the Chinese that silver was the best of money for the marriage dowry; it was looked upon as "good joss."

The defendant, who said that he was a "chicken runner" between Wuchow and Hongkong, was fined \$20, and was allowed to keep his \$100, the Magistrate being of the opinion that the bridegroom-to-be was honestly ignorant of the export laws.

"The Cameos" are a very entertaining company of artistes who are sure to draw large houses to the Victoria Theatre on account of their undoubted excellence. They have a long and varied repertoire, and each programme is concluded with a highly amusing sketch. Last night "Our Baby" was a most laughable item, being both amusing and clever. Another high class programme is to be given this evening.

THE WAR.

RUSSIA'S "FATEFUL HOUR."

ANOTHER AIR-RAID ON ENGLAND.

FIERCE FIGHTING IN THE WEST.

FRENCH HEAVILY ENGAGED.

SIAM DECLARES WAR ON GERMANY.

Franco-Belgian Front

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH FRONT.

LONDON, July 23rd.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We repulsed raiders eastward of Leveguier.

There were many air-fights last night. We brought down two and drove down four enemy aeroplanes. One of ours is missing. We brought down a hostile balloon in flames.

DESPERATE FIGHTING.

LONDON, July 22nd.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters, describing the attack on a four-mile front in the Chemin-des-Dames sector on July 19th, in which the Fifth Division of the Prussian Guard, composed of picked battalions, participated, was repulsed, says that everywhere along the crest the Germans have only a stone's throw to climb to reach the French front lines. At some places the lines are only fifteen yards apart. The French are hanging almost vertically over the Germans. The Germans obtained a single success at one point, because it was practically impossible for the French artillery to protect their own front line. The enemy again attempted to attack in the twilight, and a desperate hand-to-hand conflict raged throughout the night, but the enemy was bombed out from all his momentary gains by morning.

GERMAN ACTIVITY ON BRITISH FRONT.

LONDON, July 22nd.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters reports that the activity of German artillery has been the feature along the Belgian Dunes for some days, which has been steadily increasing. The Germans attempted to consolidate along the support-line from which they drove back a battalion of Royal Rifles and Northampton recently, but the position was made untenable and they retired. The only territorial result of the attack has been the creation of the widest "No-man's-land." The Germans are permanently menaced in this area owing to our command of the sea and the likelihood of long-distance mortar bombardment.

VIOLENT FIGHTING.

FRENCH HEAVILY ENGAGED.

PARIS, July 22nd.

A communiqué states:—The battle has continued the day-long with extreme violence in the region of Hurtebise and Craonne. Observers located numerous German batteries, whose principal efforts were directed against the Casemates and California Plateaux, which powerful effectives incessantly attacked. Our troops resisted with admirable bravery. Vigorously counter-attacking, the enemy was thrown back often from the Casemates, to which he had clung, with enormous losses. The enemy gained a foothold on the California Plateau first line during the afternoon. Fighting continues desperately. The artillery was of the liveliest in Champagne and to the left of the Meuse.

EARLIER CABLES.

BRITISH FRONT.

SUCCESSFUL PATROL ENCOUNTERS.

LONDON, July 22nd.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Patrol encounters last night north-westward of St. Quentin, and southward of Lens, resulted in our favour. We slightly advanced our line south-eastward of Monchy-le-Prenx. Hostile artillery has been active at Lens, Arras, and the coast.

FEARFUL FIGHTING. GERMAN RECKLESSNESS OF LIFE.

PARIS, July 22nd.

A semi-official message says:—The battle of Chemins-de-Dunes on the 20th was of the most desperate and murderous description. The German command displayed the same pitiless recklessness of life as at Verdun, sacrificing regiment after regiment of picked troops, the battle ending in a frightful heatomb in which ours vied with each other in heroism.

HEAVY ENEMY ATTACKS. SPLENDIDLY REPULED BY FRENCH.

PARIS, July 22nd.

A communiqué says:—There was a violent enemy bombardment with heavy shells on the Aisne front from Chevigny Spur to south of Corbeny. It was most intense from Hurtebise to as far east as Craonne. The Germans at daybreak powerfully attacked on this front with fresh troops brought up the previous evening. Between Hurtebise and Casemates Plateaux hostile waves of assaults were shattered by our fire and thrown back to their own trenches, being unable to reach our lines.

Our heavy batteries dispersed enemy masses south of Ailette with severe losses. Simultaneously, our troops brilliantly repelled a violent attack on the Casemates and California Plateaux. The artillery duel continues with redoubled intensity in the whole region.

The enemy was most active at night-time on both banks of the Meuse. The artillery duel has been most lively in the region of Avocourt and Bezonvaux and in the whole of the St. Mihiel sector. The Germans attacked at two points north of Bezonvaux. After a sharp fight, in which the enemy sustained serious losses, we completely drove them out of some elements in which they had gained a footing. Two enemy attempts to reach our trenches on the heights of the Meuse near the Bouchot and Chevaliers woods failed. We took prisoners.

Russian front.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

MORE RUSSIAN TREACHERY INSTABILITY OF TROOPS.

PETROGRAD, July 23rd.

An official message says:—The intense artillery continues southwestward of Dvinsk. The enemy continues to attack westward of Tarnopol. Our troops continue to retreat beyond the Sereth. The enemy occupied Zagorbelia, which is a suburb of Tarnopol, despite our superiority in numbers. The retreat was almost uninterrupted, owing to the instability of troops, the disregard of orders and the propaganda of the Maximists. The enemy compelled us to evacuate Babind and to retire to the right bank of the Committee.

GERMAN NEWS.

LONDON, July 22nd.

A wireless German official message says:—Fighting is proceeding at a few places southward of Smorgon, where the Russians penetrated. The whole of the Russian front from Zlotalipa to the Dniester is yielding under the pressure of our attack.

EARLIER CABLES.

BREACH IN RUSSIAN FRONT

PETROGRAD, July 22nd.

Despatches from Galicia state that the breach in the Russian front is 12 versts broad and 10 deep.

THE KAISER.

A Copenhagen message says that the Kaiser has gone to the East front.

GERMAN CLAIMS.

LONDON, July 22nd.

A wireless German official message says:—The enemy's fighting activity has increased generally on the East front. We, despite bad roads, have pressed on and reached the Brzezany-Tarnopol railway at several points, everywhere defeating the newly brought up Russians, after desperate encounters. The 7th Russian Army near Brzezany is also yielding to increasing pressure on its flanks. The prisoners and booty are large. We captured rich war stores at Jezierzna. The Russians strongly attacked between Krevo and Smorgon, but were heavily broken down. Fresh fighting has broken out.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S SPEECH CORDIALLY APPROVED.

LONDON, July 23rd.

The papers cordially approve of Mr. Lloyd George's ruthless analysis of Dr. Michaelis's subterfuges.

AUSTRALIAN APPROVAL.

MELBOURNE, July 23rd.

Mr. Hughes, interviewed, said he entirely agrees with Mr. Lloyd George that Dr. Michaelis's honeyed mouthings are hypocritical cant intended to soothe the unfortunate masses of Germany, and deceive the world. There can only be one end: the complete destruction of Germany's military power. Mr. Lloyd George has behind him an united Empire, and the outer Dominions are even more resolute to-day to prosecute the war to a decision of victory on the field of battle than at the commencement.

RUSSIAN RESIGNATIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

PETROGRAD, July 23rd.

A Ministerial statement regarding resigning, notes the resignations of the Ministers of Finance, Communications, Public Instruction and Public Justice, and appoints M. Nekrasoff, Minister Without Portfolio, to be Acting Premier during M. Kerensky's absence, and M. Tzeretelli to be Minister of the Interior and of Posts and Telegraphs.

ROUMANIA AGAIN READY.

LONDON, July 23rd.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters says that news has been received from Roumania to the effect that the army is thoroughly prepared to renew the war, thoroughly re-equipped and trained under French direction.

GREECE'S GOOD WISHES FOR BELGIUM.

ATHENS, July 23rd.

The King has telegraphed the King of the Belgians on the occasion of the Belgian Independence anniversary, sympathetically conveying Greece's hope for an Allied triumph.

GERMAN "GAS"

MORE BOASTING BY THE KAISER.

ZURICH, July 23rd.

On the first occasion since the establishment of an Empire, the Kaiser met the Socialist leaders at an informal conference and told them that submarine warfare was proceeding beyond all expectations in bringing ruin and destruction to Britain. The Emperor emphasised the connection between submarine warfare and the "great successes of the arms on land."

ANOTHER ALLY.

SIAM DECLARES WAR ON GERMANY.

BANGKOK, July 23rd.

Siam has declared war on Germany. The Germans here have been arrested and 18,905 tons of German shipping have been seized.

RUSSIA'S FATEFUL HOUR. A STRIKING PROCLAMATION.

PETROGRAD, July 22nd.

The remodelled Provisional Government has issued a Proclamation beginning:—"Citizens! The fateful hour has struck." It declares that the Kaiser's armies have broken the Russian front, facilitated by the criminal levity and blind fanaticism of some and the treachery of others, and that both threaten the very foundations of the new Russia. Hidden forces, in a counter-revolution, raise their heads, but the Government is confident that the recuperation of the country and the strength of the people will act with all the energy and resolution the exceptional circumstances demand. The first capital problem is the application of the strength of the struggle against the foreign foe and the defence of the new Government against the anarchical and counter-revolutionary attempts against which it will not hesitate to take the most rigorous steps possible.

Simultaneously the Government will re-demonstrate, by its foreign policy, that the army can only fight with the firm conviction that not a drop of Russian blood will be shed for foreign ends, and re-confirm the universal proclaimed sentiments of democratic right in pacific pronouncements. Therefore it is summoning an inter-Allied conference in August to decide the general orientation of the Allies foreign policy, and to co-ordinate actions in regard to the application of the Russian revolution principles. Russia would be represented at the conference by Democratic representatives as well as diplomats. Steps were proceeding for Constituent Assembly elections on September 30th. The chief internal problem is the introduction, as rapidly as possible, of autonomy for the municipalities of Zemstvos on the basis of direct and equal secret universal suffrage. A decree will shortly be promulgated abolishing all classes, and ranks of officials and all decorations, except those for great military deeds.

THE AIR RAID.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT ON LONDON.

LONDON, July 23rd.

Telegrams from correspondents in Kent and Essex show that the attempt to raid London was on an equal scale to that of the 7th inst.

Bombs were dropped on Felixstowe and Harwich, but little damage was done, except the smashing of glass.

The raiders, apparently, had a very rough time, as isolated stragglers were seen scurrying homewards.

Observers on the coast are loud in their praise of the British aeroplanes, which emerged, seemingly, from nowhere, ascended rapidly to a height of 10,000 feet, and remained for hours patrolling the air. The Germans again had the luck of being able to hide themselves behind the clouds.

EARLIER CABLES.

MR. CHURCHILL.

APPEAL FOR COMRADESHIP.

LONDON, July 22nd.

Mr. Churchill, speaking at Dundee, briefly touched upon his immense responsibilities early in the war, and concluded by saying that this is no time for party politics, still less for personal feuds. Comradeship and co-operation among all parties and classes were essential when Britain was bearing the burden as the centre of a league of nations.

CORN PRODUCTION.

LONDON, July 22nd.

The opposition to the Corn Production Bill centres round the demand by a section of Members of Parliament that the minimum wage be fixed at 30/- instead of 25/-.

THE RUSSIAN CRISIS.

NEARLY OVER.

PETROGRAD, July 22nd.

The Petrograd Government crisis is nearly over. The Socialist Ministers are in agreement with the Executive Committee and have issued an ultimatum demanding immediately the proclamation of a Republic and the abolition of all class divisions, ranks, badges and medals, reform of the land, financial and economic systems, firm measures against the counter-revolution, and the dismissal of all unfaithful Generals.

The resignation of Prince Lvoff was due to a disagreement with the Socialists on the question of land reform.

A DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC?

PETROGRAD, July 22nd.

On Friday the Ministers, till early morning, discussed the immediate proclamation of Russia as a Democratic Republic. The final decision was postponed till the Executive of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates have pronounced their opinion. General Korniloff has been appointed Commander-in-Chief on the south-western front in succession to General Goutor.

On Saturday M. Kerensky re-started for the front.

The deputation of the Baltic Fleet was released last night at the instance of the Central Committee of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates.

DISTURBANCES ORGANISED BY GERMAN AGENTS.

M. Kerensky, in a message to Helsingfors and other ports, say that the disturbances at Petrograd organised by German agents, have been suppressed, and arrests are proceeding. He appeals to all to rally to the Government.

M. Kerensky, in an order to the Army and Navy, reviews the revolt at Kronstadt and the sedition in the Baltic Fleet which led to the break out at Petrograd and obliged him to arrest the deputation of the Baltic Fleet at Petrograd. Therefore, he orders the dissolution of the Central Committee of the Baltic Fleet and the selection of a new Committee and the despatch to Petrograd for trial of all suspects in the Fleet. If the order is not executed then Kronstadt detachments and crews of the battleships *Petrovsk*, *Republic* and *Slava*, which disgraced themselves, would be branded as traitors and rigorously treated.

RUSSIA'S HEROES.

PETROGRAD, July 22nd.

A wireless message says that the Russian Provisional Government has issued a manifesto to the army, saying:—Three weeks ago, in accordance with the War

Minister's order, the armies on the south-western front took the offensive with a mighty Revolutionary impulse, prisoners 36,000. The names of the principal July 1st Regiments are now entered in the records of the Revolution. These heroic fighters, although threatened at the front by German bayonets, and at the rear by a treacherous mutiny, held their honour and their Fatherland's existence and the success of the Revolution more precious than their lives. The nation's forces suppressed the mutiny in the interior, but the revolution is still a great danger, the external enemy having gathered strength and assumed the offensive, cunningly coupled with a traitorous blow at the rear. Soldiers, go forward heedless of the coward's, and save the freedom of the Fatherland.

LATEST CABLES.

WHY PRINCE LVOFF RESIGNED.

Prince Lvoff not only disagreed with his colleagues in regard to land reform, which he considered would prove ruinous to Russia, but he opposed the immediate proclamation of a Republic. He contended that the Constituent Assembly was the proper body to decide this, and also disapproved of the dissolution of the Duma Council, and contended that the policy of the whole government must be guided by the all-Russian Soldiers' Delegates Congresses' decisions.

On the 21st, the First Machine-gun Regiment surrendered its guns and rifles.

EARLIER CABLES.

SUPPORT FROM THE ARMY.

PETROGRAD, July 22nd.

The General Staff of the Roumanian front has telegraphed M. Kerensky and the Petrograd Workmen's and Soldiers' Executive denouncing the disorders in Petrograd and the treason to the Revolution, and demanding the most stringent measures, including an armed force against the rebels; also declaring its readiness to support the Government and the Executive in every way and to employ armed force if necessary.

ANOTHER AIR RAID.

FELIXSTOWE AND HARWICH BOMBED.

LONDON, July 22nd.

A British official announcement says:—A squadron of between 15 and 21 aeroplanes approached Felixstowe and Harwich at eight this morning and dropped some bombs, but heavy anti-aircraft fire caused the formation to split, one part returning overseas and another part proceeding southward to the Essex coast. They were constantly engaged by gun-airs and proceeded homeward without dropping more bombs. Our aeroplanes pursued the raiders out to sea, heavily engaging them, but the visibility and low observation made it difficult. Eight persons were killed and 25 injured at Felixstowe and Harwich.

THE CASUALTIES.

LONDON, July 22nd.

The Press Bureau announces that the air raid casualties are now 11 killed and 25 injured. The damage is insignificant. A Flying Corps patrol engaged the raiders returning to Belgium, and brought down one in the sea near the coast.

AIR BATTLE OVER ESSEX.

There was an hour's air-battle over Essex this morning. Seven German aeroplanes appeared at 8.30 from the south-east going westward. British aeroplanes compelled them to turn eastward. The rattle of machine-guns and the bursting of shells was heard as the raiders came over. Three British aeroplanes surrounded a German machine and drove her westward, and all four disappeared in the haze. Other British machines chased the Germans eastward at a great height and soon all had disappeared.

LONDON SCORED.

LONDON, July 22nd.

Gun-firing in London this morning caused rumours of an air-raid, but apparently it was only a warning.

An Isle of Thanet correspondent reports that at 8.30 this morning sirens were sounded at a number of towns on the Thanet coast. British aeroplanes had been in the air, and a squadron of them proceeded to a point from whence firing was afterwards heard. A squadron of battle-planes soon afterwards went in the same direction. The signal "all clear" was given at 8.20.

INDUSTRIAL UNREST IN BRITAIN.

CAUSES AND REMEDIES.

LONDON, July 22nd.

The Report is published of the Commission of Enquiry into Industrial Unrest, announced in a speech by Mr. Lloyd George which was cabled on May 25th.

Mr. Barnes, summarising the reports of eight District Commissions, says they show a strong feeling of patriotism among employers and employed, who are determined to help the State in the present crisis. Feelings of a revolutionary character are not entertained by the bulk of the workmen; on the contrary, the majority are sensible of the national difficulties.

All the Commissions emphasise that the leading cause of unrest is the increased cost of living, the unequal distribution of food and the belief in profiteering. The operation of the Munitions of War Act has undoubtedly been a serious cause, particularly in the restriction on the workman in selecting his sphere of labour, while changes of working conditions, especially the introduction of female labour, have been made without consultation of the workpeople.

The causes of unrest which are local and not universal include inadequate housing, honor restrictions and industrial fatigue. There is also a prevailing feeling that pledges are no longer observed as before the war, and there is a feeling of uncertainty as regards the industrial future.

The Commissioners recommend, *inter alia*:—Firstly, the immediate reduction of food prices, the Government to some extent bearing the increased price of food, and a better system of distribution; secondly, that labour shall participate in the affairs of the community as partners rather than as servants; thirdly, closer contact between employer and employed; fourthly, that a larger discretion be granted to Pension Committees in the treatment of discharged soldiers; fifthly, that agricultural wages in the western area be raised to 25/- weekly; and, sixthly, that coloured labour should not be employed at the ports.

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PROFESSOR MASARYK ON RUSSIA.

WHAT THE ALLIES MAY EXPECT.

LEGACIES OF TSARISM.

[BY PROFESSOR MASARYK, THE BOHEMIAN LEADER.]

PETROGRAD, June 2nd.

I give this short explanation of the situation in Russia with great reserve.

The Revolution is the final outcome of the Russian revolutionary movements that have occurred since the Decembrist movement of 1825. For this reason it is so complicated; or, rather, it is a synthesis of various revolutionary movements.

The present movement began with the organization of association of the Zemstvos and the municipalities. The Revolution of 1905 began in the same way. This Zemstvo and Municipal organization, which supplied the Army with bread and munitions, was a great blow to the authority of the bureaucracy and of Tsarism. It showed their absolute incapacity. The assassination of Rasputin was the first revolutionary act, directed against the Court by members of the Court itself. Finally, the leaders of the working classes broke into open revolt.

The Revolution is the work of Petrograd, and, in the first place, of the Socialist working classes and of the Army in the capital. From the outset, the officers and the Liberals were somewhat passive, and acted under pressure from the Socialists. These latter were organized and were able to begin their agitation, whereas the Liberals are only now beginning to use methods of agitation.

I have an impression that all the revolutionary forces are somehow languishing. Even the extremist followers of M. Lenin show little energy. This may perhaps be explained by the absolute decadence of Tsarism, which was so rotten, that it simply fell by itself, without any possibility of resistance.

It is remarkable how in Petrograd order is preserved, though the police have been removed and replaced by militia. Some cases of expropriation have occurred, but there is no strong anarchical movement as there was after the Revolution of 1905. This is partly because Tsarism is not there to foster anarchy as a means of provocation, and partly because the war is operating as a strong check upon the mind of the people.

WEAKNESS OF THE COALITION.

Since Tsarism neither taught nor encouraged people to work, the administration and the organization of the new Government cannot be very efficient. The Coalition Government is not an organization of strong political individualities, but rather an organization of parties. There is a noticeable lack of unity. One Minister speaks against other Ministers, and in various departments, even in military departments, new men who are thorough pacifists are appointed, although M. Kerensky, the War Minister, is urging the necessity of an offensive.

Then there are the economic situation, in the country and the deficiency of means of communication. The dearth of manufactured articles, and even of agricultural produce, is appalling. Capitalists and manufacturers complain of the high demands of the working men, whose salaries have been doubled and trebled, while their hours of work have been shortened. Neither the masses nor even the "intellectuals" understand as yet that democracy means work and coöperation. Perhaps the pinch of the coming financial crisis will sober the people.

The busy programme of "peace without annexations or indemnities" is being cleared up. Even the organ of Lenin admitted some days ago that the status quo ante is impossible; but the organ of the Council of Workmen and Soldiers. Delegates sticks to its abstract and undemocratic formula.

M. Kerensky is at the front, and great hopes are entertained that he will break the influence of unscrupulous pacifism. It is generally believed that a decision will soon be taken. Then a change may come here. The Russian Army was in reality a continuation of the serfdom which was only abolished in 1861. For that change insufficient preparation had been made. Yet the peasantry, from which the bulk of the Army is taken, is not pacifist.

GERMANY AND A REPUBLIC.

The German danger is very concrete. There are signs that the country is swept by German spies. At the front the Germans make use of a naive fraternization. If they refrain from attacking it is in order to win the sympathy of the country, and their political aim is to utilize this sympathy, if necessary, for the restoration of the Monarchy. But, should the Republic weaken Russia strategically and politically, the Germans will accept the Republic as they accepted it for France in 1871—at least for a time. I am informed that the fraternization began before the Revolution.

As regards the principal political question of the efficiency of the Republican Army, it is my opinion that the Allies will do best if they prepare for the worst, or at least for a minimum, which would be that the Russians would merely hold their positions and detain a portion of the enemy armies on their front.

I have from the first been convinced that the strategic situation of the Allies demands the strengthening of France. If Marshal Joffre and General Pétain have asked for American soldiers they have rightly gauged the real situation. An American Army in France is necessary. The energetic prosecution of the war on the Western, Italian, and Salonika fronts, and a firm will not to accept a premature peace, will influence the Russian Army and people, and induce them to follow. I do not believe in tactics that tend to "interpret" the abstract, impractical political programme of pacifist visionaries.—Times

NAVY "DRUDGES."

SWEEEPING AND DUSTING THE SEA.

So far, we have been given very few glimpses of the players in the great submarine game.

We know what they are like on the other side, where there is little diversity in type. And the character of some of them on our side may be gathered by a glance at Cinderella, one of the drudges of the Fleet, busy with her daily toil.

Cinderella was not the name painted on her hull, nor the one used by the commander's clerk in official correspondence. But the ship's companies of the two smart, frolicsome destroyers with which upon occasion she timidly consorted always called her Cinderella. This "tally" ascribed to her by facetious blue-jackets in a spirit of humorous banter described the ship and her functions aptly enough.

She was in very truth a kind of general drudge in comparison with her livelier companions. While the dancier and prouder ships about her further afield, Cinderella on her inshore station plodded and there, "sweeping and dusting," and did the work thoroughly. On this score the destroyers, which put on no "ugly sister" airs in their attitude towards her, had a word of warm approval to say for Cinderella.

In appearance she was short and pudgy, low in the waist, high at stem and stern. Cleared of its "fillings," her hull reminded one in shape of a slovenly, ill-fitting boot turned up at heel and toe by long and careless wear.

As for her crew, they were hardly "shell-backs," and though in keeping with the times and their present occupation they had donned naval uniform, no experienced observer could have mistaken them for man-of-war's men. But this slight difference in "cut of jib" counted nothing against them. They were where they meant to be, and doing their special job in a fashion that no sailors in the world could have bettered. Besides, one felt that an "all-blue-jacket crew" would have been the wrong ship's company for Cinderella and would not have harmonised with their surroundings.

UNHAPPY THIN FOLKS.

One of the readers of a popular health journal wrote to the editor, asking why she was peevish, blue and discontented, and his answer will interest all thin people.

"My dear reader," he said, "when you write that you are thin and do not weigh what you should, you have given me the real cause of your unhappy feelings. If you only had a reserve of fat this would give a quieting and reassuring influence to the vital forces, and you would then be happy, contented and optimistic."

Then, too, you realize that the proper distribution of fat on the body and limbs makes all the difference between beauty and ugliness, and you envy your plump friends. As a liberal allowance of fat is one of nature's wise precautions to enable us to bear some of the trials of life, you should do all in your power to get fat. I know nothing so valuable to make people fat as a preparation of Sargol, prepared by The Sargol Co. of England.

From the standpoint of health, fat is essential, as it has great value as a reserve force, and saves the other tissues from destruction. So, by all means try to get fat."

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd., VICTORIA DISPENSARY, THE PHARMACY, QUEEN'S DISPENSARY, THE EDWARD DISPENSARY.

THE SCOTTISH FLAG.

The Clubman writes in the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—I have received a very interesting letter from Mr. John C. Black, Convener of the St. Andrew's Society, Glasgow, thanking me for the suggestion I made on April 26th for the holding of a Scottish Flag Day in London. Mr. Black, however, points out that I was guilty of a slight error when I wrote that "the lion rampant would make a brave show." It seems that the lion rampant is not the Scottish flag. It is the banner of the King of Scots, and as such is quartered in the British Royal Arms. The Scottish national flag is a white saltire on a blue field, just as the red cross of St. George on a white field is the national banner of England.

Mr. Black accordingly submits that the Scottish national saltire is the only proper flag to put on sale should a Scottish Flag Day, on behalf of Scottish troops, eventually be held in London, as he sincerely hopes it will.

A few days later a saddened Clubman wrote:—I had no idea when I wrote an innocent paragraph on the desirability of holding a Scottish Flag Day that I should become involved in a controversy on what is Scotland's national flag. Without pretending to any authority on the subject, I assumed that the Lion Rampant was Scotland's standard. But when a gentleman who is the convener of the St. Andrew's Society of Glasgow wrote correcting me I took his word for it that I was wrong.

Now I am told by another correspondent from the Clyde that I was right, and the Lion Rampant has been Scotland's flag from time immemorial, while the St. Andrew's flag is a poor relic of modern dating only from the 16th century. I regret I am not competent to decide the issue, but I feel rather guilty of having lighted a fire across the Border the flames of which may not be quenched for many a day.

HUNDREDS LITTLE ECZEMA PIMPLES

On Arms, Limbs and Chest. Sleep Almost Impossible.

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"I suffered from eczema, having hundreds of little pimples on my arms, limbs and chest. The pimples would fill up with a watery substance and I suffered great pain especially at night. Sleep was almost impossible. The trouble had been going on for several weeks. A friend recommended Cuticura Soap and Ointment and I sent for a free sample. On finding the sample relieved me I purchased two cakes of Cuticura Soap and a pot of Cuticura Ointment and in less than a week I was perfectly healed." (Signed) Mrs. Marie V. Scott, 4, St. Peter St., Brighton, Eng., July 20, 1915.

Sample Each Free by Post

With 25c. Skin Book. (Send to please send Ointment to test.) Address post-card to: Cuticura, F. Newberry & Sons, 27, Charles Street, London. Sold everywhere.

38-15

UNHAPPY THIN FOLKS.

One of the readers of a popular health journal wrote to the editor, asking why she was peevish, blue and discontented, and his answer will interest all thin people.

"My dear reader," he said, "when you write that you are thin and do not weigh what you should, you have given me the real cause of your unhappy feelings. If you only had a reserve of fat this would give a quieting and reassuring influence to the vital forces, and you would then be happy, contented and optimistic."

Then, too, you realize that the proper distribution of fat on the body and limbs makes all the difference between beauty and ugliness, and you envy your plump friends. As a liberal allowance of fat is one of nature's wise precautions to enable us to bear some of the trials of life, you should do all in your power to get fat. I know nothing so valuable to make people fat as a preparation of Sargol, prepared by The Sargol Co. of England.

From the standpoint of health, fat is essential, as it has great value as a reserve force, and saves the other tissues from destruction. So, by all means try to get fat."

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SHANGHAI MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

LONDON AND BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare and a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round the world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

FOR PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to

P. & O. S. N. Co. E. V. D. PARR, Superintendent.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

TIENSIN LINE—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta, steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

BATPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE—Two sailings per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by steamers having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dath.

TIENSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

UNDER STRAITS GOVERNMENT PASSPORT REGULATIONS. All European Passengers leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements are required to produce on arrival at destination passport with their Photographs and description affixed thereto. For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Managers.

Telephone No. 211.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

OWNERS OF THE "SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Please Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Ex 10.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

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SEPT. 5-NOV. 16, 1917.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. V. BITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent, Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(Messrs. & Bucknall Steamship Co., Ltd.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
General Agents.

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR STRAITS TO SAIL.

PARHAI and HAIPHONG "KAIKONG" On 24th July, 10 A.M.
SWATOW and BANGKOK "CHANGHONG" On 24th July, 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI "SUNNING" On 26th July, 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI "SHANTUNG" On 26th July, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI "YINGHONG" On 26th July, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI "CHEWAN" On 31st July, 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI."

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

TELEPHONE 28.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAIPHONG" ... Capt. J. W. Evans ... TUESDAY, 31st July at Noon.
"HAITAN" ... Capt. A. E. Hodgins ... FRIDAY, 27th July at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Elsie Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,
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BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.**APCAIR LINE.**

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The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

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DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
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P. & O. S. N. CO.**ROYAL MAIL SERVICE**

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave HONGKONG	Connecting Mail Str. from Colombo	Due at MARSEILLES	Due at LONDON
Colombo	10.00 Noon		1817	1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.

Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

Leave HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
Return Tickets are available to Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transshipment).

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
Proposed SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave HONGKONG about	Leave SINGAPORE about	Due at MARSEILLES if calling about	Due at LONDON about
The Intermediate	Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.	

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.

Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. FARR,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.**

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA.

VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE "YOKOHAMA MARU" (WEDNESDAY, 1st Aug. at Noon.
via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, Capt. Terada 12,500
MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI "SADO MARU" (THURSDAY, 23rd Aug. at Noon.
SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA Capt. Shinobe 12,500

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA ZAMBOANGA THURSDAY ISLAND TOWNVILLE and BRISBANE.

CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON.

BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

NAGASAKI KOBE and (\$ TANGO MARU (FRIDAY, 17th Aug. at 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA Capt. Soyeda 13,500

SHANGHAI KOBE and (\$ HITACHI MARU (SATURDAY, 21st July, at 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA Capt. Tomioka 13,500
YOKOHAMA (\$ IYO MARU (THURSDAY, 9th Aug. at 11 A.M.
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VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU!

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	FRI., 27th July.
TENYO MARU	24,000	FRI., 10th Aug.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	SATUR., 25th Aug.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	FRI., 7th Sept.
PERISA MARU	9,000	SATUR., 2nd Sept.
KOREA MARU	18,000	FRI., 5th Apr.

The s.s. "Nippon Maru" and s.s. "Perisa Maru" omit call at Shanghai.

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HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO, CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

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ANYO MARU 18,500 Tons
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Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

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Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Tourane, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

A STEAMER will sail for Saigon Direct on or about 25th July.
Taking Passengers and Cargo.

SPECIAL SUMMER RATES TO JAPAN.

1st Class Return tickets from 1st June, 1917, to 31st October, 1917, and interchangeable only with PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL S. N. Co. for return journey.

FARES: TO KOBE, \$135.00. TO YOKOHAMA, \$150.00

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

TELEPHONE 740. F. THOMAS, Agent, Queen's Building.

**O. S. K. OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.**

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line. For VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA, (TRANS-PACIFIC).

"PANAMA MARU" FRIDAY, 3rd Aug. at 3 P.M.
"MANILA MARU" THURSDAY, 16th Aug. at 3 P.M.
"CHICAGO MARU" TUESDAY, 28th Aug. at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connections are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sundakan and Mataram. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Anping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"KAIYO MARU" SUNDAY, 29th July, at Noon.
"BOHEIMARU" THURSDAY, 2nd Aug., at 10 A.M.
"AMAKUSA MARU" SUNDAY, 5th Aug., at Noon.
These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be used.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

TEL. Nos. 744 and 745

M. HIGUCHI, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building.

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KEEP IN TOUCH WITH THE FAR EAST.

ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FULLY RECORDED.

INCLUDING THE MOVEMENTS OF THE LOCAL MARKETS.

24 PAGES

24 PAGES

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 23RD JULY, 1917.

STOCKS.	PAID UP VALUE.	OFFICIAL QUOTATION 10.30 A.M.	CLOSING QUOTATION.	LAST DIVIDEND.
BANKS.				
Hongkong and Shanghai	\$125	\$670, sellers		24 16/- for 1916
INSURANCE.				
Canton	\$50	\$344, sellers		\$25 for 1915
China Fire	\$20	\$143, buyers		\$20 for 1915
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$325		\$27 for 1915
North China	25	T. 140		15% int. account 1916
Union	\$100	\$640, sellers		\$60 for 1915
Yangtze	\$60	\$192, buyers		\$21 for 1915
SHIPPING.				
Douglas S.S. Co.	\$50	\$85		\$5 int. a/c 1916/17
Canton Steamboats	\$15	\$18		\$1.25 for 1916
Indo-China Ste.	25	\$40, sellers		0/- for 1916
Do. Def.	25	\$101		50/- for 1916
Star Ferry Co.	\$10	\$29		\$2.10 for year ending 30-4-17
ENGINEERING.				
China Sugar	\$100	\$96		\$12 for 1916
Malacca Sugar	\$30	\$29, buyers		5 Ps. for 1915
DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.				
Kowloon Wharf Co.	\$50	\$68		\$4 and bonus of \$2 for 1916
H. and W. Dock Co.	\$50	\$114		\$5 and bonus of \$6 for 1916
Shanghai Docks	Tls. 100	T. 92		Tls. 74 for year ending 30-4-16
LANDS, HOUSES, AND BUILDINGS.				
Central Estates	\$100	\$85, sellers		\$7 for 1916
Hongkong Hotels	\$50	\$98, buyers		\$3 for 1916
Hongkong Lands	\$100	\$93, buyers		\$7 for 1916
Humphreys Estates	\$10	\$61, sales		50 cents for 1916
Kowloon Lands	\$30	\$33		\$2 for 1916
West Point	\$50	\$72		\$5.25 for 1916
OILS.				
Langkate	G10	Tls. 15, buy.		Tls. 1 for year ending 31-10-16
Shells	21	120/-, buyers		2/- int. account 1916
Ural Caspian	21	32/-		8% for 1916/16
MINING.				
Kailash	21	24/6, buyers		1/- int. acc. year ending 30-6-17
Baube	21	\$2.45, sales		Vene since 1910
Tronoh	21	25/6		4/- int. account 1916
COTTON MILLS.				
Ewo	Tls. 50	T. 165		Tls. 9 for year ending 31-10-16
Kung Yik	Tls. 10	T. 144, buy.		T. 0.90 for year ending 30-11-16
Shanghai	Tls. 50	T. 124, buy.		Tls. 6 for year ending 30-6-16
Yangtsepo	Tls. 5	T. 5.30, buy.		NH for 1915
MISCELLANEOUS.				
China Borneo	\$12	\$7		60 cents for 1916
China Light	\$5	\$44		None since 1906
China Provident	\$10	\$7.30		70 cents for 1916
Dairy Farm	\$6	\$23		\$3 for year ending 31-7-16
Green Island Cement	\$7	\$7.30		80 cents for 1916
Hongkong Electric	\$10	\$48, buyers		\$3 for year ending 28-2-17
Hongkong Ice	\$25	\$151		\$11 for 1916
Hongkong Rope	\$10	\$10		\$3 and bonus of \$1 for 1916
Hongkong Steel	\$10	\$27, buyers		None for year ending 31-5-16
Hongkong Tram	5/-	\$6.40, sellers		30% for 1916
Peak Tram Old	\$10	\$0.90		72 for year ending 30-4-17
Do. New	\$5	\$3.40, buyers		do. 30-4-17
Steam Laundry	\$7	\$13		26 cents for year ending 31-5-16
Union Waterworks	\$10	\$6, buyers		\$1.25 for 1916
Watson & Co.	\$7	\$6, sellers		70 cents for 1916
Wm. Powell, Limited	\$7	\$6, sellers		None since 1914

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

July 23rd
ON LONDON.—
Telegraphic Transfer — 2 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand — 4 1/2
Bank Bills at 30 days' sight — 2 1/2
Bank Bills at 4 months' sight — 2 1/2
Cred. ts. at 4 months' sight — 2 1/2
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight — 2 1/2
ON PARIS.—
Bank Bills, on demand — 354
Cred. ts. at 4 months' sight — 85
ON NEW YORK.—
Bank Bills, on demand — 6 1/2
Cred. ts. at 60 days' sight — 1
ON BOMBAY.—
Telegraphic Transfer — nom
Bank Bills, on demand — nom
ON CALCUTTA.—
Telegraphic Transfer — nom
Bank Bills, on demand — nom
ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank bills, at sight — nom
Private, 30 days' sight — 18
ON YOKOHAMA.—
On demand — 22
ON MANILA.—
On demand — 68
ON HONGKONG.—
On demand — 4 1/2 p.m.
ON SAIGON.—
On demand — 5
ON BANGKOK.—
On demand — 5 1/2
SOVEREIGN, Bank's Buying Rate — 5 1/2
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per test — 446.10
SILVER, per oz. — 39 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

per cent
Hongkong 20 cents piece — \$0.03 Premium
Hongkong 10 " — \$0.03
Canton 20 " — \$3.70 discount
Canton 10 " — \$4.00

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Tuesday, 31st July:—

11.30 a.m.—United Asiatic Oriental Agency Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders at the Office of Messrs. Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Noon—Auction of Valuable Leasehold Property from the Liquidators of Messrs. Jensen & Co., at Sales Rooms, by Mr. Geo. P. Lammer.

Monday, 13th Aug.—

Noon—Hongkong Cotton Spinning Weaving and Dyeing Co., Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting at the Office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

3 p.m.—Auction of Valuable Leasehold Property at Sales Rooms, by Messrs. Hughes & Hough.

Monday, 27th Aug.—

Noon—Auction of Valuable Leasehold Property from the Liquidator of Messrs. Whitke & Co., at Sales Rooms, by Mr. Geo. P. Lammer.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming Mails, other than those shown below, will not be advertised in future.

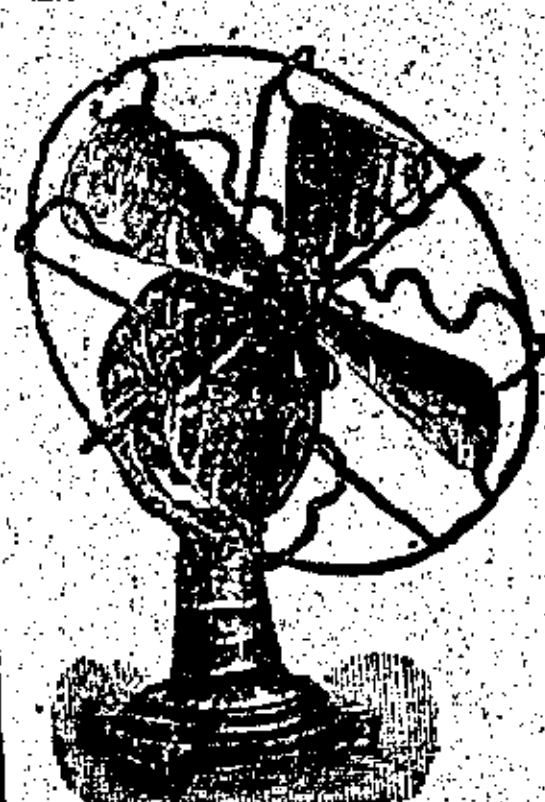
The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Liberia, Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

For	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Tai O	6.00 P.M.	9.30 A.M.
Tai Po	10.00 A.M.	—
Chung Chow	2.00 P.M.	—
Shanghai, Canton, Peking, Hankow, Tientsin, etc.	4.00 P.M.	4.30 P.M.
Canton, Samshui and Wuchow	7.30 A.M. (Regis. 5.00 P.M. Letters 6.00 P.M.)	5.00 P.M.
Macao	7.15 A.M. 1.30 P.M. 6.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Kongmoon	Except Saturdays	5.00 P.M.
Namten and Samnei	6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Shanghai	10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.

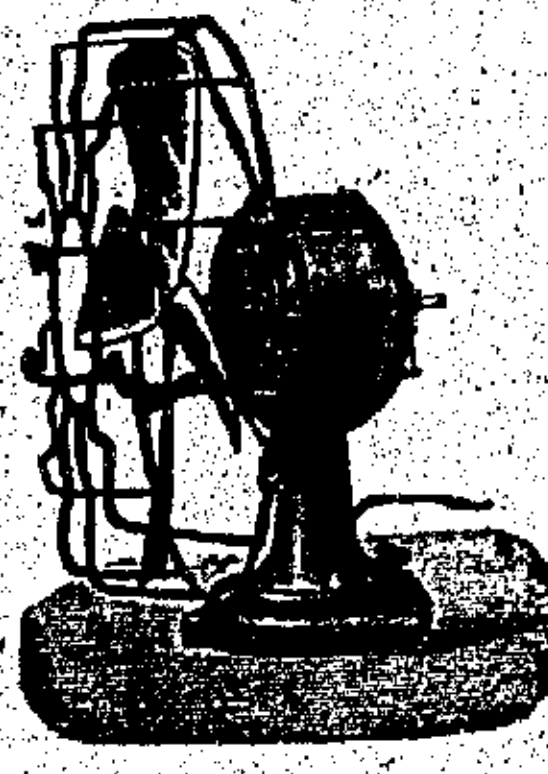


HOUSE AND SHIP FANS

9 - 12 - 16 inches

From

60 - 250 Volts.



BRASCOLITES.

A PURE, SOFT WHITE LIGHT

FOR

OFFICES, HOTELS, CLUBS, PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

THE MOST EFFICIENT SYSTEM OF ILLUMINATION.

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.,

14, DES VIEUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

ALWAYS ASK FOR IT.



IN MILD--MEDIUM AND FULL STRENGTHS.

FROM ALL TOBACCONISTS.

This Advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

ROBBERS. (Singapore Currency)	PAID UP VALUE.	YEAR ENDS.	LAST QUOTATION.	DIVIDEND FOR LAST YEAR.	INT. DIV. TO DATE.
Aloer Gajah	\$1	Sept.	\$4.40	55 p. c.	20 p. c.
Ayer Panas	\$5	Jan.	\$11.20	25 p. c.	10 p. c.
Glennay	\$1	Oct.	\$2.50	30 p. c.	30 p. c.
Kedah	\$1	Apr.	\$4.50	42 p. c.	25 p. c.
Kampar	\$1	June	\$3.10	40 p. c.	20 p. c.
Malaka Pinda	\$2	Aug.	\$2.70	30 p. c.	—
Malakoff	\$2	Dec.	\$4.40	35 p. c.	—
New Serendah	\$2	Dec.	\$4.30	35 p. c.	—
Sandycroft	\$2	Jan.	\$4.75	30 p. c.	10 p. c.
Tupah	\$2	Dec.	\$4.25	35 p. c.	—
Plantation Rubber in London	\$10	Dec.	2.6	—	—

VERNON & SMYTH. Share Brokers.

BANKS

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is now conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Balances may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3 1/2 per cent per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, N. J. STABB, Chief Manager, Hongkong, 2nd November, 1914. [19]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853. HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital ... £1,300,000
Reserve Fund ... £1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,300,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING, Manager.

Hongkong, 6th May, 1917. [14]

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

CAPITAL (2 Paid up) ... Franco 45,000,000
President ... André Berthelot
General Manager ... A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS.
BRANCHES in PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN AND HONGKONG.

BANKERS:
In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
In LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.
In ITALY: Banca Commerciale Italiana.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH, 4, Queen's Building, Tel. No. 2352.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1917. [635]

BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital ... \$15,000,000
Reserve Funds—
Sterling ... \$1,500,000 at 2/- = \$15,000,000
Silver ... \$18,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$33,500,000
\$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Hon. Mr. S. H. DODWELL—Chairman.
Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK—Deputy Chairman.
Hon. Mr. C. E. ANTON, C. S. Gubbey, Esq.
P. C. Butcher, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
G. T. M. Eekins, Esq.
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER: Hongkong—N. J. STABB, Esq.

MANAGER: Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKER: LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 3 " " "

" 12 " 4 " " "

N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 13th July, 1917. [9]

THE BANK OF CHINA GOVERNMENT BANK.

SPECIAL AUTHORITY BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 15th APRIL, 1913.

Authorized Capital ... \$20,000,000
Paid-up Capital ... \$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES:

SHANGHAI, NANKING, CHIAKIANG, YANGTSE, WUHAN, WUHU, ANKING, TIENTSIN, TAIPEI, KANGPO, SOOCHOW, HANKOW, SHANGHAI, LIAOHANG, NANCHANG, TIENTSIN, PEKING, TONGTIAN, LEANHSIEN, TEANGHSIEN, HAIKOW, HANGKOW, WEICHOW, SHACHIN, CHIAHAI, LANSHI, HUCHOW, NINGPO, KAIKING, CHANGCHUN, SHENYANG, LOBO, CHOWKUN, TIENTSIN, TIENTSIN, YIHAI, LIAOHAI, LIAOHAI, TIENTSIN, YIHAI, HAIKOW, CHANGCHUN, CHANGCHUN, YANCHENG, KICHU, MUKDEN, NEWCHANG, DALAO, HAILIN, TIENTSIN, TIENTSIN, CHINCHOW, ANKING, CANTON, KUMING, FUKING, KUAIHAI, SUIYANCHENG, etc., etc.

CANTON BRANCH.

Interest allowed on current accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home Exchange.

Hongkong, 13th October, 1914. [839]

Printed and Published by HENRY ADOLPHUS CARTWRIGHT, for THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, LTD., at 10A, Des Vieux Road Central, Hongkong.

London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

BANKS

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED (TAIWAN GINKO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 20,000,000
Capital Paid-up ... " 15,000,000
Reserve Funds ... " 5,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:

JAPAN—Kobe, Osaka, Tokyo & Yokohama.

FORMOSA—Ako, Gikan, Kagi, Kankin, Keshung, Makung, Piman, Shin, Oshiku, Taichu, Taiwan, Takow, Tamsui.

CHINA—Amoy, Canton, Foochow, Hankow, Kiukiang, Shanghai, Swatow.

OTHERS—HONGKONG, LONDON, SINGAPORE, SOERABAYA, SEMARANG & NEW YORK.

LONDON BANKERS: Capital and Counties Bank, London; and South-Western Bank, Paris & Bank.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial centres of Russia, Manchuria, Indo China, India, Philippines Islands, Java, Australia, America, and elsewhere.

Interest allowed on Current Account, Fixed Deposits, and Savings Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

(N. YANAGITA, Manager.)

HONGKONG BRANCH, 3, Des Vieux Road, Hongkong, 22nd May, 1917. [189]

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London

Authorized Capital ... £1,500,000
Subscribed ... " 1,125,000
Paid-up ... " 552,500
Reserve Fund ... " 800,000

BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Kobe, Rangoon, Colombo, Hongkong, Kobe, Rangoon, Delhi, Kandy, Madras, Singapore, Port Louis (Mauritius).

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN, Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1916. [12]